

# TOPICS OF INTEREST IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## General Plans Forming to Conserve the Results of Men and Religion.

Proposals to conserve the results of the Men and Religion Forward Movement are being made by the Federal Council of Churches, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Missionary Education Movement, and the Brotherhoods in various religious bodies are putting forth plans. Some of them are interestingly similar, and they are the logical beneficiaries of the work of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and should be utilized rather than some other.

The Federal Council, with an alertness not surprising in the movement, held a meeting before the conservation congress adjourned, brought together representatives of the Brotherhoods, the Sunday School Association and other organizations, and discussed the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and elected its own president, Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Church South, chairman of what it calls a joint committee.

This joint committee, with the council secretary as its own, voted itself a clearing house, and decided to call a conference of all organizations almost at once. The three most conspicuous to arrange such conference are the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Macfarland, of the council; the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barber, of the International Y. M. C. A.; and Harry Wade Hicks, of the Missionary Education Movement. It is stated that such conference will be held next month, probably in the season at Silver Bay on Lake George.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement, over the name of its general secretary, J. Campbell White, issues a call for one million men who shall enter upon an adequate missionary campaign in the churches of North America. It declares such number to be not too many to compose the 20,000 missionary committee, and it calls upon missionary leaders everywhere to ally themselves with the movement.

Reversing its position in the past, the movement says these one million men can lead the churches to evangelize America and the world in this generation. Before the Men and Religion Forward Movement came to the Laymen's Missionary Movement had not included the evangelization of America in its programme. It now announces that fully fifty conventions are to be held in the United States within the next few months under its auspices. It urges that the summer be not allowed to pass without organization, but rather that it be utilized to develop Christian men of North America never so ripe for effort, and states that within five years \$5,000,000 has been added to contributions to home and foreign missions. It calls upon laymen now to contribute this growth by twice the amount during the coming five years.

Summer schools East and West are issuing invitations to laymen around by the Men and Religion Forward Movement to attend them, and prepare for larger all-around service. Key men in the seventy cities where conventions have been held within the last eight months are being sought out, and circulars of all sorts are going to them. Concerning new interest on the part of laymen a test made during the late conservation congress is in point.

On one day a show of hands was made, whether delegates were ministers or laymen, and it was found that two-thirds of all present were laymen. This fact, further about their status. It was found that not all of the congress delegates were in the active pastorate of churches. Many were educators, A. A. secretaries, salaried Sunday school workers, missionary secretaries, and others whose profession is religious work. In the showing of hands the laymen, however, were in the majority, and the professions, was smaller by far than had been expected.

Andrew Carnegie, departed from his rule against contributions to such causes, and gave \$2,000 to the expenses of the recent Men and Religion Congress. These expenses were included in the budget with the New York local campaign. It was the size of this budget, national and local, that caused the change of the Men and Religion Forward Movement from New York to New York. The budget in question was \$20,000, but so liberal was New York that it subscribed, including the under-

writing guarantee, \$2,000. The New York campaign cost \$1,000, the congress \$1,000, and there was spent in newspaper advertising and illuminating signs on the top of tall buildings, a little more than \$1,000.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., not only gave liberally of this expenditure himself, but he entered upon the active work of the finance committee and induced others to contribute. The opinion is that the Men and Religion Forward Movement will be paid. The committee of thirty-seven.

At a banquet held by the National Alumni Association of Georgetown University in Washington in January, 1911, Rev. John A. Conway, S. J., a member of the faculty, presented to the assembly, "Our Founder," and made a plan that the members erect a statue to Right Rev. John Carroll, who achieved the crowning glory of a life spent in the service of the church by establishing the first American university.

The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm, the monument has now been completed and placed on the university grounds and its unveiling will take place to-day. Exercises will mark the ceremonial. They will include addresses by President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, dean of the hierarchy, and successive bishops of Baltimore, Very Rev. Alphonsus J. Donlon, S. J., president of the university and president of the Alumni Association.

A reception was tendered the visiting alumni by the Philadelphian Society yesterday. To-night there will be a banquet, and on Monday a solemn high mass of thanksgiving will be celebrated in Baltimore. The unveiling of the statue of John Carroll, president of the university will hold a reception in the First Library for the alumni and friends of the institution. The other guests will include governors and members of Congress and State Legislatures.

So Georgetown after an existence of a century and a quarter, hence its illustrious founder, John Carroll, was a member of a distinguished family of Maryland. He was associated with his famous kinsman, Charles Carroll, last surviving signee of the Declaration of Independence. He was sent abroad for that education which as a Catholic he could not receive at home. When the clouds of the Revolution began to gather he fled to France, and there he shared the share in the fortunes of his fellow-countrymen. Here he toiled among his own people in Maryland, and in fullest sympathy with his countrymen and their aspirations for freedom for the Republic.

The Continental Congress, recognizing his ability and patriotism, selected him to accompany Franklin, Chase, and Charles Carroll, and he was sent abroad to enlist the aid of that country for the colonies. Although the mission failed, the appointment of Bishop Carroll evidenced the high esteem in which he was held by the Continental Congress. When peace came, the Catholic Church in the United States was free from bondage and was appointed as its first act was to design a college, and so the opening of Georgetown University was synchronous with its founder's appointment as first bishop of Baltimore and indeed of the United States.

Archbishop Bonzano, the new Catholic apostolic delegate to the United States, has arrived in this country and next week will take up his residence in Washington. Churches have a way of using proper names that indicate political religion, perhaps authority. There is a Bishop Carroll, and he is styled himself, but he has no political relation to Chicago as a city, nor authority over any persons who do not voluntarily award him such power. In the case of Archbishop Bonzano is apostolic delegate to the Catholic Church in the United States.

The Catholic Church has nine such apostolic delegates. The other eight are Canada, Constantinople, Arabia, Greece, India, Armenia, Persia, and Syria. In still smaller countries there are two delegates, and in some, as in the Vatican, the viceroy and the prefecture, French Guinea in South America being one of the numerous delegations of the

travels largest to world work, and has the largest church and social work. The starting feature in the only situation was held to be the growth of the Catholic settlement. That is the argument that he carries his church last who have chosen her was to be growing, and that as it does so the relative importance of denominational fences diminishes. A result of the conference was the decision to make a change in taking place it is well to avoid any possible interruption of it. A waiting policy will, it was felt, make more any practical results of a world conference. Meetings of representatives of the bodies named, and of others, are to be continued.

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years, when he resumed his work as a teacher. After one year in active work he attended the State Normal School of Ohio, whence he graduated with the diploma of that institution.

In 1906 Mr. Thompson was appointed to the staff of Washington city teachers and since then he has held the responsible position of principal of the Amidon, the Greenleaf, and the Monroe public schools. He succeeded Dr. H. T. A. Lamen as principal of the Jefferson School, whose position he held for two years. The success that has come to Mr. Thompson in the work of his profession is most creditable to him, for he has fought against the odds, and has won.

At the basis of his success as principal lies the fact that he has been able to win the confidence of his pupils, and his relations with his associates faculty teachers is uniformly excellent. He has been successful in his work as principal of the largest grade school in the city.

Miss Ruth Campbell Robertson, of 1904 E Street, is a pupil of grade 5B of the Jefferson School. Her mother, Miss E. J. Riley, is the teacher. Miss Ruth began in the Old Potomac, which she entered in the first grade in 1904. She is a well-known scholar, and has completed the fourth grade when she entered the Jefferson School.

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Miss Ruth is the daughter of William Robertson, a native of Scotland, and Edith Robertson, born and educated in Virginia. Mr. Robertson is a well-known agriculturist, in charge of the farms of Don Passes, a New York capitalist, whose property is located at Stony Point, on the Hudson.

last named rank. In all cases these are the persons who, without political character, have in rare instances, the Catholic political associations, with the breaking off of France and Portugal, and nearly breaking off of Spain, are now few and far between, the exception of Vienna, important.

The delegation at Washington was founded in 1885, when Mr. Batelli, afterward Archbishop and Cardinal, and now dead, was sent to Washington by Pope Leo XIII. The work is administrative and ecclesiastical. It is the administrative in relation to such matters, just now being adjusted, his money collection at church doors and masses at earlier hours than others, with different charges, thus making class distinctions. This practice never large in this country, the Pope has recently discontinued and forbidden. And the delegate is ecclesiastical in that as many great occasions he represents the Pope and the command of the Catholic Church in America, as no other prelate, not even one of the three Cardinals, can do.

### Swedenborgian Convention.

Unusual interest is being manifested by communicants of the Swedenborgian Church in all parts of the country in the ninety-second annual convention of their Church of the New Jerusalem, which begins in this city May 11 and continues until May 15. The various delegates will be appointed by the State associations, which form integral parts of the national body, and ordained ministers of the faith are ex officio voting members of the convention.

Swedenborg himself never founded a religious sect, nor did he say much about the spread of his teachings in the world, except as people might read them and become convinced of their rational appeal and evident truth. This has always been the attitude of New Church people, and it has never been attempted to spread the faith by revivalistic methods. Some fifteen years after the death of Swedenborg, who died in London in 1772, a few who had become interested students of his teachings banded together for mutual study and worship according to the new faith. From that small beginning the movement has spread throughout Great Britain, America, and Canada, and countries of Europe. Small groups are scattered over the world, and new interest in the teachings is now being manifested in Japan and India. The English and American branches of the church are not organically connected, but they work in active harmony, and together they work for the maintenance and growth of the work in all other countries.

Aside from interest in the theological works of Swedenborg, there is an interesting modern interest in the scientific works of this foremost scientist of his time in Sweden. The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences is now publishing in magnificent form his scientific works, and students are more and more recognizing in them principles and theories far in advance of their time, and which are rapidly coming into present acceptance. Swedenborg was a man of the future, and his teachings are now being recognized by the scientific, philosophical, and theological branches of Swedenborg's work, and in each division men of international reputation presented papers. The efforts of that congress were being felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

The sessions of the convention here in Washington are open to the public, and various papers presented which will be of general interest. Most of the time, however, will be given up to routine business. A social evening has been arranged for Monday evening, May 13, and the convention will be closed on Sunday, May 14, when the delegates will be received at the White House by President Taft.

French Protestants did not know what they could do until they tried. When in 1906, on the separation of church and state, 2,000,000 annual government subsidies were taken away from the Protestants, they were at a stroke, it looked as if these churches had been permanently crippled. They were at the time contributing of their own money for church expenses only \$20,000. But success-



ARCHBISHOP GIOVANNI BONZANO.  
New Papal Delegate, Who Arrives in Washington on Monday Next.

city appears to be the mother of generosity as well as of invention, for the deprived congregations, sturdy determination to take care of themselves without diminution of their work, are now giving direct to the maintenance of religious worship \$200,000 annually—30 per cent more than their total revenues from both public and private sources when they thought themselves utterly dependent on the state.

The Federal Council of Churches and the American Association for Labor Legislation have taken hands in a systematic campaign for amending the Sunday laws of all States with clauses making it criminal to require seven days work of any employ in any one week. It will be specifically provided in these amendments that existing laws against Sunday labor shall in no wise be weakened, but where Sunday labor is inevitable, that a complete twenty-four-hour period of rest within the six days following will be prescribed under penalty. The first bills of this nature have been introduced in the legislatures of New York and New Jersey.

Canon William Sheafe Chase, of Brooklyn, who has studied the Sabbath observance problem closely and deeply, declares that the country is ripe for the Federal Post-office Department in wiping out its \$1,000,000 deficit, if credited where credit is due, would be attributed in last year's great reform, when so many post-offices were closed on Sunday, and a six-day working week granted to the majority of postal employees. According to Mr. Chase, the department came out even last year simply because its men, getting a full rest day each week, worked better and did more service at less cost.

The survey criticizes Catholic charitable institutions in both New York and Chicago which receive from the juvenile courts and other municipal authorities dependent of the city to care for, and yet resist examination by public officials. In New York, however, it is stated, the institutions which are objecting have been examined, and have opened their books to Comptroller Prendergast. The change of front on the part of these organizations is said to have been due to the intervention of Cardinal Farley himself, who felt that their attitude was indefensible.

Parsoness P. Drury, who was last year extension superintendent of the local union and who is now attending Oberlin College, has been given a special office in the Local Union (Ohio Christian Endeavor Union, where she held to be covered, includes several cities, as well as towns and villages.

The young ladies of First Congregational Christian Endeavor Society will be entertained by the young men on May 17, in return for a social given to the men recently. The society's May business meeting was held at the church last night.

In the contest which closed last Sunday with the "Reds" as winners, the First Baptist society has gained eleven active and fifteen assistant members. Sixteen colored societies were represented at the conference held last Monday evening at Metropolitan Baptist Church. After the conference the society of this church entertained the visitors.

The ex-cize bill passed by the Senate was strongly supported in resolutions adopted Tuesday evening by the Young People's Society of Calvary Baptist Church, and a committee of five was appointed to attend any future hearings on the bill.

Immanuel Baptist Society will hold a business meeting Wednesday evening at the church.

Charles T. Pofford, one of the experts of the force of readers of foreign language of the G. P. O., is making a hot fight for Mayor of Tacoma Park, Md. His campaign literature promises many reforms, and he feels confident of his election.

Benjamin F. Constantine, of the proof-press, has resigned and will engage in business in this city.

William C. Parry has been reinstated as a bookbinder.

James A. Major, a pressman employed in the main pressroom, resigned during the week.

Comrade John Malt, of the monotype section, after long spell of illness, which also necessitated a surgical operation, is reported to be on the way to complete recovery.

James U. McCormick, of the monotype section, is making a very thorough campaign for delegate.

President John J. Pepper, of G. P. O. Council, National Union, is very much pleased at the increased attendance of the meetings since moving to Typographical Temple, and says the council is in better shape than for years. Preparations are being made for the annual excursion.

James T. Ray, of the night document section, was called to his home in Nunda, N. Y., early last week by the sudden death of his mother, at the age of eighty-four years.

Will K. Martin, of the night proof-press, is also to be at a sick again, after a severe attack of rheumatism of the stomach.

**WILL PAY FUNERAL COST.**  
The Municipal Immediate Relief Association, the object of which is to provide funeral expenses for employees of the District government, was formed by twenty-seven employees at a meeting Friday night in the office of George W. Wallace, Registrar of the Water Department. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted May 17. The committee on the constitution and by-laws is composed of E. H. Jones, A. C. Parker, and C. Birch. Officers (those at last night's meeting) are: A. A. Mudd, president; W. H. Chaplin, vice-president; Dr. F. T. Johnson, secretary; and E. H. Jones, treasurer. The membership committee is composed of A. A. Mudd, A. Schickel, and W. T. Mow.

## EFFICIENCY IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### The Jefferson Conspectuous Among the Educational Institutions of the City.

The Jefferson School, named, of course, after Thomas Jefferson, is conspicuous among the grade schools of Washington as being the largest and the best in the system. It contains twenty-one classrooms with a staff of twenty-one teachers. It has excelled a great influence over the education of Washington boys and girls, particularly from the southwest section, where it is located. Since its erection in 1813 many thousands of the population of the city have passed through its school, and it has come under the influence of its teachers.

For this reason Jefferson may well be cited as one of the efficient schools of the educational system of which this city is justly proud. In its appointment the school is always reported upon as being excellent. Its 20,000 square feet of lot might be enlarged with advantage, but this school is far from being the most efficient in the city in this respect.

Probably a grade school will best reflect the fine work that is being done in the educational system. Its good effects reach a larger percentage of the people than do the high schools. For while it is used to be correct to say that one pupil out of every twenty-five reached the high school, it is now, according to the authority of the United States Commissioner of Education, more nearly correct to say one out of about fifteen. So that it is equally correct to say this in the educational system, that it is in the many children attend the grade schools as attend the high schools in any city.

Since education, like all other good social works, is to be maintained as giving the greatest good to the greatest number possible, it is in the grade schools that this is being done. For that reason, too, the efficiency of the grade schools is perhaps a matter of the greatest interest to the community as a whole. The Jefferson School, therefore, by reason of its greater size and its longer existence, must be looked upon as one of the greatest influences for good in the educational work of Washington. Its opportunities which its forty years of excellent work has fully met are certainly not without marked influence and good effect upon the people of the city who have been educated there.

Of course, the principal and the teachers go far toward making any school a potent influence for good in a community, and it is to those who have administered and taught in Jefferson School that the credit must be given for the great work that has been done. Unfortunately, the work of the teacher can never be fully traced. No one can ever know

the arousing of an impulse, the directing of ambition, or the awakening of a mind that have been the result of a word of inspiration and encouragement dropped in a more or less routine way into the little heart and mind during a school period.

### Grown-ups Have Pleasant Memories.

But the grown-ups know in after years, and many of those who now as parents have their interests centered in Jefferson School are fond to look back upon their own school days there, and to remember and tell about the advantages which they derived from their school days spent in that building. "When I went to Jefferson" is to-day the beginning of many an interesting story that is told to the children by fathers and mothers, and which has been kept alive by the memory of the school days. It is that the influence of one of the older schools, such as Jefferson, grows by age in power and influence. Whatever traditions of this kind are connected with Jefferson have been kept fully alive and very active by the efficient principal and his corps of equally efficient teachers, all of whom meet their responsibilities with the skill of the experienced teacher.

The school is splendidly equipped with all that the modern city school requires for effective work. All of its departments meet the several responsibilities with conscientious, high-class work. The staff is progressive and all are fully alive to the needs of the children, and the most and best ways of meeting them. Perhaps the best way in which the work of Jefferson may be characterized is to say that it is up-to-date professionally. Whatever there is in education that advances has been as being best for the children in the community, Jefferson has it.

### Principal Is Popular.

Mr. C. N. Thompson, the deservedly popular principal of Jefferson School, was born in Loudoun County, Va., of Hittite Quaker parentage. He began his education at the country school in the locality of his birthplace, and at the age of seventeen he was graduated from Loudoun High School. He began teaching in a country school at the early age of eighteen. After a short experience he attended the Virginia State College, now known as the Virginia State Polytechnic Institute. Here he remained two

years, when he resumed his work as a teacher. After one year in active work he attended the State Normal School of Ohio, whence he graduated with the diploma of that institution.

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member of the eighth B grade. She entered the kindergarten department of Jefferson School at the age of five. Miss Helen is a very intelligent pupil and is popular with her classmates, as much so that she was chosen by the class as a representative pupil of what is being done at Jefferson. In all of her school work she has been conscientious and painstaking.

Like her associate, Miss Ruth Robertson, she has selected teaching as her career, and she expects to enter high school in September next and to go on to a professional training at the Normal School.

She is the daughter of Charles La Fontaine and Mabel La Fontaine. Both parents were born and educated in Washington. Her mother is a graduate of Central High School. Miss Helen is now thirteen years old and is already showing the early signs of a scholar. Her parents are doing for the young people, particularly at Jefferson.

### Arrested for Selling Diplomas.

Wilmington, Del., May 4.—After an investigation lasting for months, J. J. Homan Vanderhulst and James E. Ward, heads of the Carnegie University of Wilmington, were arrested to-day on a charge of using the mails to defraud. They are accused of selling diplomas.

### Passenger Train Wrecked.

New Haven, Conn., May 4.—A passenger train on the New Haven Road is wrecked at Guilford, near this city. Two are known to be dead and many injured.

### UP FOR RE-ELECTION.

Major Herbert, candidate for vice president of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 30, at the election on May 15, was a recent visitor.

Charles A. Capell, imposter on the spree, is enjoying the remainder of his leave.

Harry E. Faust, compositor in the document section, has received an absolute appointment.

George W. Weismar, for many years occupying a preferred position in the document section, who died at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo., after an illness extending over several months, was the oldest son of Samuel and Harriet Weismar, of Whitehall, N. Y., where he was born fifty years ago. After attending the public schools, he learned printing and was foreman of the document section of the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo., where he died.

## Items of Interest to G. P. O. Workers

Maker-up John L. Getman, of the document section, returned from his leave Thursday.

Miss Laura B. Gordon, of the document section, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, expects to return to the office next week.

The friends of Dennis J. O'Leary, of the proof-press, will be glad to learn that he has returned to the office after several weeks' illness.

Compositor John L. Garrett and George Johnson have been transferred from the document to the State section.

Luther Woodward, of the document section, returned from his leave Thursday.

Former Representative Gilbert M. Woodward, of La Crosse, Wis., is visiting in Washington. He learned the printing trade in the office of the National Intelligencer, and was closely identified with Columbia Typographical Society in its early days.

The following persons employed in the document section are on the sick list: C. Lewis, G. W. Howard, E. F. Morrison, M. P. Peake, and Miss Laura B. Gordon.

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Special interest is felt among the members of Columbia Typographical Union in the candidacy for re-election to the office of first vice president of the L. T. V. of George A. Tracy, from the

fact that more than half of his thirty years of activity as a union man was spent in this section. He was elected in early eighteen, he took active part immediately in the work of organized labor, and there was little time left for him to do anything else. He was a man of many services were not in demand in some capacity of the G. P. O. he proved himself capable and efficient, and as an official he was known for his fairness and impartiality. Tracy was elected as a delegate from Columbia Union to Kansas City last year, and in 1904 was elected president of the union, and re-elected in 1906. He was one of the first delegates to the Central Labor Union, and he was elected president of the Government Printing Office at Manila, of which he was the first foreman. Returning to the States in 1908, he settled in San Francisco, where his ability was immediately recognized, and he has had all the honors that San Francisco could bestow, being sent twice as a delegate to the conventions of the I. O. O. F., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the union for five consecutive terms, five years as delegate to the San Francisco Labor council, two terms as president of the California Federation of Labor, seven terms as president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and as a candidate of organized labor for a seat in Congress came within an ace of being elected. Mr. Tracy has served two years with signal ability in the position to which he seeks re-election.

Thomas J. McDonough, who has been detailed as a reader in the night proof-press since December, was returned to the night document section last week.

Joseph C. Kauffman, of the monotype section, was very agreeably surprised during the week by a visit from his son, George C. Kauffman, who returned from Mexico City, where he has been employed as the manager of the art department of a newspaper for the last year. Kauffman is on his way to Montreal, Canada, to take charge of the art department of an advertising syndicate.

There will be a meeting of the James M. Lynch Club at Typographical Temple at 8 o'clock to-day.

Compositor E. Finley Kitzon has resigned.

The announcement of the marriage of Bartholomew B. Butler, of the proof-press, to Miss Mary Catherine Corcoran, at St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday last, came as a surprise to his friends in the G. P. O. Mr. Butler came to the city from Worcester, Mass., some years ago, and his connection with the department has been mostly with the monotype work as compositor and reader.

Life was graduated at law from Georgetown University and is a member of the District bar. After a visit to Mr. Butler

the "New Puritan." Just three weeks ago last Sunday at the same place they were married. The ceremony was held at the home of the bride, and the bridegroom was accompanied by the bride's father, Mr. J. H. Martin, and the bride by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Martin. The ceremony was held at the home of the bride, and the bridegroom was accompanied by the bride's father, Mr. J. H. Martin, and the bride by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Martin.

But in his introductory remarks, which were of a humorous vein, he made a few remarks about his experience as a legal practitioner, and he had received exaggerated attention in the newspapers ever since, calling down the wrath of senators, legal associations, and other groups